

36-2278: Anti-CD23 (Fc Epsilon RII) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: FCER2/3592)

Clonality :	Monoclonal
Clone Name :	FCER2/3592
Application :	IHC
Reactivity :	Human
Gene :	FCER2
Gene ID :	2208
Uniprot ID :	P06734
Alternative Name :	BLAST-2; C-type lectin domain family 4, member J; CD23; Fc fragment of IgE low affinity II receptor; Fc-epsilon-RII; FCER2; FCER2A; FceRII; IgE-binding factor (IGEBF); Immunoglobulin E receptor, low affinity II; Lymphocyte IgE receptor
Isotype :	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
Immunogen Information :	Recombinant fragment (around aa 48-321) of human FCER2/CD23 protein (exact sequence is proprietary)

Description

CD23 (FCE2) is a type II integral membrane glycoprotein that is expressed on mature B cells, monocytes, eosinophils, platelets and dendritic cells. CD23 is a low affinity IgE receptor that mediates IgE-dependent cytotoxicity and phagocytosis by macrophages and eosinophils. CD23 associates as an oligomer where cooperative binding of at least two lectin domains is required for high affinity IgE binding to CD23. It may play a role in antigen presentation by B cells by interacting with CD40. CD23 has been shown to be associated with the Fyn tyrosine kinase. The truncated molecule can be secreted, then function as a potent mitogenic growth factor. CD23 is expressed on a subpopulation of peripheral blood cells, B-lymphocytes and on EBV transformed B lymphoblastoid cell lines. CD23 is also detected in neoplastic cells from cases of B cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia and some cases on centroblastic/centrocytic lymphoma.

Product Info

Amount :	20 µg / 100 µg
Content :	200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
Storage condition :	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

Application Note

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT),(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95 °C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes),

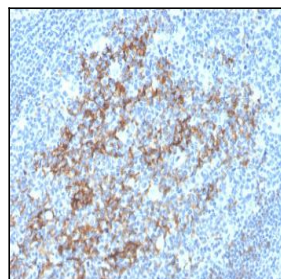


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with CD23-Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (FCER2/3592).

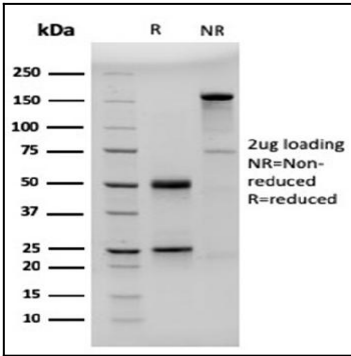


Fig. 2: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified CD23-Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (FCER2/3592). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.

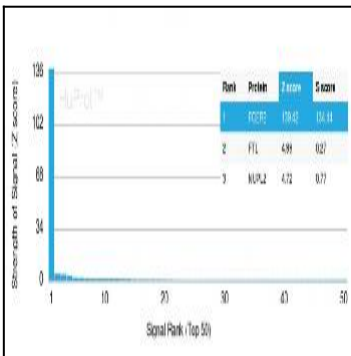


Fig. 3: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Monospecific CD23 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (FCER2/3592). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (Monoclonal Antibody) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a Monoclonal Antibody to its intended target. A Monoclonal Antibody is considered to be specific to its intended target, if the Monoclonal Antibody has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a Monoclonal Antibody binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that Monoclonal Antibody to protein X is equal to 29.